ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, $1 per square for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. IX. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1835. NO. 21.

POETRY.

From the Albany Argus.

THEY NE'ER WILL BLOOM AGAIN.

They ne'er will bloom again—
Youth's bright and glowing hours,
When passion led his train
Through mirth's frequented bowers.
In autumn's light or winter's night
They ne'er will bloom again!

They never may return—
Youth's warm alluring dreams;
Their lights no longer burn,
Quench'd are their morning beams.
Their sheen has fled—their promise dead,
They never may return!

They can deceive no more—
The loves of early youth;
Their melody is o'er,
And still'd the lips of truth.
The heart is cold, the form is old,
They can deceive no more!

They never shall decay—
The hopes that heaven inspire;
All others may betray—
But these eternal fires
Live through all time, in every clime,
They never shall decay. VIATOR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SABBATH.

No benevolent person can look around upon his fellow creatures, and behold so large a portion of them doomed to severe and perpetual labor, without being deeply afflicted with their state. "Cursed is the ground for thy sake. In sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life. Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee. In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread till thou returnest unto the ground." Such is the curse, and awfully it is fulfilled. Too generally do we see our fellow creatures consuming their strength in incessant labor, and yet scarcely able to procure the necessaries of life. Is it not, then, a merciful dispensation by which it is made, even the duty of the laborer to enjoy rest, and cease from his toil? What can be a more gratifying object of contemplation than the state of the laborer on the hallowed day of rest;—He rises not to renew his usual toil, but to recruit his exhausted strength, to spend his time in the bosom of his family, to sit down with them, to enjoy the pleasures of a father, a husband, or a son.—He has this day graciously allotted to him, that he may instruct his family in their duty, animate them in the discharge of it, teach them the things which belong to their eternal peace, and converse with them about that blessed world which is to come. Cold are the feelings and cruel the heart, which could deprive the poor man of this his portion; sometimes, alas! his his only portion of rest here.

Yes, my friends, whose station compels you to labor throughout the week, hail the dawn of the sabbath as a day propitious to you. Bless God for it, as one of his most gracious appointments, for such, when properly employed according to his intentions, will it be found.—Receive it with gratitude to God. And while you enjoy the rest which it affords you, let your thoughts ascend to that merciful Being, whose loving kindness is over all his works; who doth not willingly afflict and grieve the children of men, but pities them even as a father his own who serveth him. Account that man your enemy, not your friend, who would rob you of it, and would exact of you incessant labor, for which you would receive no greater compensation than at present.—Such would necessarily be the result, if the observance of the Sabbath were generally abolished. It is your interest, therefore, in a more particular manner, to guard against the violation of this day, and to avoid whatever may tend to diminish the reverence due to it. But this can never be done so effectually as by your spending it in those occupations for which your gracious Father designed it. Let it not be a day of idleness and sloth, of dissipation and of pleasure, but a day of religious improvement, and of peaceful enjoyment in your families. Thus you will reap the benefit which God mercifully designed for you.

Lying.—There was a famous problem among the Stoics, which ran to this purpose: "When a man says "*I lie*," does he lie or does he not? If he lies, he speaks the truth;—if he speaks the truth he lies." Many were the books written upon this wonderful problem; Chrysippus favored the world with no fewer than six; and Philetus studied himself to death in his vain effort to solve it.

SPONGE.

Many of our young readers, we presume, are not aware that the sponge which they use in performing their morning ablutions, is but the skeleton of what was once a living animal. Young misses, in particular, would shudder at the idea of rubbing their fair foreheads and rosy cheeks with a skeleton. But it is even so. The sponge belongs to the lowest order of beings in the animal kingdom. In [illegible] jelly like a substance, which when touched discovers a slight sensation, the only sign of life manifested. When the sponge is living, the large apertures in it serve to carry out fluids from within; while the water by which the animal is nourished, is imbibed by minute pores; this continued circulation of water is one of the most important functions of the living sponge. If a part of one of these animals is separated from the rest, it will itself be as perfect a living animal as the whole was before. There are many species of sponge; the most valued in the arts are found in the Mediterranean sea and Indian ocean. They grow upon rocks and upon the bottom of the sea.

AGE OF THE HORSE.

The method of judging a horse is by examining the teeth, which amount to 40 when complete; namely, 9 nippers, or incisors, as they are sometimes called, 2 tushes, and 6 grinders on each side of both jaws. A foal, when first born, has in each jaw the first and second grinders developed, in about a week the two centre nippers make their appearance, and within a month a third grinder. Between the sixth and ninth month the whole of the nippers appear, completing the *colt's mouth*. At the completion of the first year, a fourth grinder appears, and a fifth by the end of the second year. At this period a new process commences the front or first grinder giving away, which is succeeded by a larger and permanent tooth, and between two and three years the middle nippers are displaced and are succeeded by permanent teeth. At three years old the sixth grinder has either made, or is about making its appearance. In the fourth year another pair of nippers and a second pair of grinders are shed, and the corner nippers towards the end of the fifth year, are succeeded by permanent teeth, when the mouth is considered almost perfect, and the colt or filly becomes a horse or mare. What is called the *mark* of the teeth, by which a judgment of the age of a horse for several years may be formed, consists of a portion of the enamel bending over and forming a little pit in the surface of the nipper, the inside and bottom of which becomes blackened by the food. This soon begins to wear down, and the *mark* becomes shorter and wider and fainter. By the end of the first year the mark in the two middle teeth is wide and faint, and becomes still wider and fainter till the end of the third year, by which time the centre nippers will have been displaced by the permanent teeth, which are larger than the others, though not yet so high, and the mark is long, narrow, deep and black.

At four years the second pair of permanent nippers will be up, the mark of which will be deep, while that of the first pair will be somewhat fainter, and that of the corner pair nearly effaced.—At this age, the tushes begin to appear. Between the fourth and fifth year, the corner nippers have been shed, and the new teeth come quite up, showing the long deep irregular mark; the other nippers bearing tokens of increased wearing. At six years the mark on the centre nippers is worn out, but there is still a brown hue in the centre of the tooth. At seven years the mark will be worn from the centre nippers, and will have completely disappeared at eight years from them all.—It may be added, that it is the lower jaw of the horse that is usually examined and which is here described. The changes of the teeth taking place in both jaws about the same time, but the cavity of the teeth in the upper jaw being somewhat deeper, the mark lasts longer, though the exact period is a matter of controversy. According to what may be considered good authority, however, it may be stated that at 9 years the mark will be worn from the middle nippers, from the next pair at ten, and from all the upper nippers at eleven. During all this time the tushes (the extremities of which are at first sharp, pointed and curved,) become gradually blunter, shorter and rounder.—*Library of Useful Knowledge.*

THE FAT MAN.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE.

There is a little man in this city—there are little men in most cities—but the one now on the tapis is a peculiar little man—a fat little man. He is just five feet each way. When he is asleep he appears to be standing up under the bedclothes, although he is lying down;—when he descends the stairs, he might as well roll on his side; and as for tumbling down, as other people tumble down, it is out of the question with Mr. Berry Black. Before he gets a fair start from a perpendicular his corporosity touches the ground—which his hands in vain attempt to reach; and he leans forward, as one may see a school-boy leaning on a cotton bale. He cannot fall on his nose—that privilege of mortality is forbidden to Berry.

These fleshy attributes worry the little gentleman amazingly. He cannot wear shoes, for he must have assistance to tie them, and that is altogether too troublesome for him. Boots are not without their vexations, although he has a pair of patent hooks, constructed expressly for his own use. He is addicted to literature, and could write tolerable verses once upon a time, when he was thin enough to sit so [illegible] which was a long time ago. His body is now too large, and his arms too short, for such an achievement. By the advice of the faculty, Berry is now devoting his leisure hours to the science of gymnastics, hoping in that to find relief. Not content with exercising by day, he sometimes rises in the night, after brooding over the miseries of being fat, and sallies forth to jump fire plugs and swing upon awning posts.

It was not long ago that he was seen, with his hat upon a stepping stone, in front of a house in Chesnut street, laboring very diligently at jumping over the stone and the chapeau. The humbleness of the effort arose from the heavy nature of the veritable Poughkeepsie, in which he had been indulging very freely; but he failed at each trial, kicking his hat into the middle of the street.

"Phew!" said Berry, "my new hat will be ruinationed to all intents and purposes. Oh! if I was'nt so fat, I might be snoosing it off at the rate of 9 knots, like other people, instead of tiring myself to death. Fat aint of no use. Fat horses, and fat cows, and fat oxen, and fat sheep is respected according; but fat men is respected disaccording. Folks laugh and all the girls turn up their noses. It's tiresome to jump over this here, but it's a good deal tiresomer to be so jolly that you can't jump over nothing. So here goes again. Warnee wunst! warnee twyst! warnee three times! all the way home!"

Berry assumed the salient attitude of the pound of butter which Darkins threw at his wife, and was about making a desperate spring when he was suddenly checked by the watchman.

"Don't baulk, good man—I say don't baulk—can you jump over that 'ere hat, fair standing jump, with a brick in each hand—none of your long run, and step-over!"

"Perhaps I might, but it won't do for us to be cutting rusties at this time of night. You'd better sing mighty small, I tell you."

"Pooh! pooh! don't be ridickalis. My doctor says if I dont exercise I'll be smothered, and I'm working for my health. I've jumped six fire plugs this very night, and I'll jump over that 'ere hat before I go home—I'm blowed if I don't. Now squat, and see if I go fair. Warnee wunst!"

"You're tuck up!" said Charley, losing all patience. "You're either a noncompusser or as blue as a razor. I never seed a more quererer feller, and I can't take the 'sponsibility of letting you run at large."

"I can't run any other how than run at large; but if you'll let me alone, I'll try to jump myself smaller. So clear out, skinny, and let me practice. Warnee wunst!—"

"You'd much better come along and make no bones about it!"

"Bones! I don't believe I've got any. I'm a boned turkey. I've seen the article, but I never had any bones myself."

"Yes, you're fat enough—and sassy enough, and sassy's no name for you. So you must come to the watch'us."

"Well, if I must, I must; but if I get the popelexy, it's all your fault. You won't let me jump over my hat—you won't let me slide on the cellar door—you won't let me do nothing! And now your going to lock me up; and by drat, I would not wonder if I was to be ten pounds heavier before sunrise, cocked up over the market, nosing the beef. If I do, I'll charge the corporation for widening me and spoiling my clothes."

Berry walked off with his conductor—was fined in the morning—and has been growing fatter ever since, although he continues to practice "warnee wunst," at all convenient opportunities.

Not at Home.—"Is Mr. Bluster within?" "No, he is out of town," remarked the servant. "When can I see him?" "I don't know; have you any special business with Mr. Bluster?" "Yes, there is a small bill which I wish to settle." "Well," said the servant, "I don't know whether he will return this week or not." "But I wish to pay the bill, as I am to leave town immediately." "Oh! you wish to pay him some money? he is up stairs, I'm thinking;—I will call him! Please to walk into the drawing-room, take a chair, sir, your hat if you please; Mr. Bluster will be with you in a moment!"—*The Amaranth.*

Under the recent act of Congress, providing for the establishment of branches of the Mint of the U. States, there is to be one branch at the city of New Orleans for the coinage of gold and silver; one branch at the town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, in the State of N. Carolina, for the coinage of gold only; and one branch at or near Dahlonnega, in Lumpkin county, in the state of Georgia, also for the coinage of gold only. For the erection of the proper buildings and machinery at New Orleans, $200,000 are appropriated, and $50,000 each for the branches in N. Carolina and Georgia. The general direction of the business of the branches is to be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; a[illegible]ovision is made for the uniformity [illegible] coin issued.—*Balt. Amer.*

[illegible] the Lottery System of Maryland, have undergone a searching discussion in the House of Delegates within the last ten days. The result was, that an amendment to the Constitution was carried, Ayes 51—Nays 19, prohibiting lotteries altogether after the expiration of the present lottery grants. *Md. Rep.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE PRESIDENCY.

From the tone of an article in yesterday's Chronicle, on the subject of the next Presidential Election, one would suppose that the editor had given up all hopes of the success of a Whig candidate, and in consequence given in his adhesion to Judge White. It is hoped, however, that this is not the case. No good Whig should yet come to the conclusion that his party is to be merged in a *Van Buren party* or a *White* party, and therefore select and support one of those two prominent *Jackson men*, Martin Van Buren and Hugh L. White. The prospects of the Whig cause have never been brighter than at the present moment. The Jackson party is divided; its supporters are at war with each other. The breach between them cannot be healed, but must continue to widen. Is it time then for the Whigs to disband their party and take sides with the two contending factions of the Jackson party? By no means. The cause of the Whigs is a just one. Let them stand together, shoulder to shoulder, in its maintenance, and it must, it will triumph! They should have nothing to do with the controversy between Mr. Van Buren and Judge White. It is true that, were they obliged to bestow their suffrages upon one or the other of these two men, they ought to try and select the most unexceptionable, and therefore might go for Judge White. But such a contingency does not, it will not happen. It is the duty of the Whigs to stand together in the support of their own principles, and ultimately, if not immediately, to rally around their own candidate, whoever he may be.

It has been supposed that Mr. Calhoun and his State Rights friends throughout the South, will support Judge White, and from that supposition an argument has been built that the remainder of the Whig party would be so small that to bring a candidate of its own into the field, would only be helping the election of Mr. *Van Buren.*

It may not be utterly impossible that Mr. Calhoun and his State Rights friends will support Judge White. Neither is it utterly impossible that they will support Mr. Van Buren even! But where is the authority for the declaration that they will support Judge White? The U. S. Telegraph, the organ of the party, expressly declares that Mr. Calhoun and his friends are uncommitted to any candidate. But supposing they should support Judge White, as an effectual means of defeating Van Buren, does it follow that the remaining great portion of the Whig party must go for White also in order to secure his election? The editor of the Chronicle appears to think that the candidates would carry the election into the House of Representatives. Had he rather see Judge White elected than have the election brought into the House of Representatives? Does he think, with all his fears for the result, that in the House, Mr. Van Buren can command a majority of the States?

In the estimate copied from the *Courier and Enquirer*, Mr. Webster has 10 States given him, Judge White 8, and Mr. Van Buren 6; but the editor of the Chronicle thinks Mr. Webster could not get 10 States, in the House. He assumes that one of the ten, given him by the Courier and Enquirer, to wit, Maryland, would not go for him, because it would be strengthening Mr. Van Buren's prospects. He therefore throws Maryland into the scale of Judge White.

If the electoral vote of Maryland, or any other Whig State, should be cast for Webster, or White, and there should be no election, it is hard to perceive what difference it will make to *Van Buren*, when the election comes before the House of Representatives, unless the Whig Representatives of the said State will support Mr. Van Buren rather than Mr. Webster! And it is hard to perceive how Mr. Van Buren will stand a better chance of success by a Whig being run, than for the Whigs to disband their party and choose between the two candidates of the Jackson party. One would suppose that the argument was the other way—that if they should disband, Van Buren would be the gainer, whereas if they should not, but continue to stand by their principles, and rally round a candidate of their own, the New York gentleman could hope for nothing from them.

No! it is to be hoped that the Whigs will not thus trifle with themselves, or submit to be trifled with by others.—They will have a candidate of their own in the field, in whose support they all can, and ought to rally. Mr. Webster has already been brought out in a most honorable manner by his own State.—Doubtless no man would make a more honorable and high-minded President.—But he has not yet accepted the nomination, and it is therefore uncertain whether he will be the candidate of the Whig party.

The eyes of a large portion of the country are eagerly turned towards Mr. Clay, in the hope and expectation that *he* will be brought forward. His name is so closely identified with every great and beneficial measure of the country—his whole public character has been so open, so honorable, so free from guise, so noble—and his great talents are so universally admitted and admired, that, with almost every one, he seems to be the man of all others on whom the Whigs should unite.

But it will, and ought to be, left with the great body of the Whig party to say whether their candidate shall be WEBSTER or CLAY. The party is now lying upon its oars, waiting the movement of the enemy. At the proper time, it cannot be doubted, it will speak out from every quarter, and declare who it will support for the Presidency. And none will be found more ready to obey that call than DANIEL WEBSTER and HENRY CLAY.—They go with their party, and the principles of their party! Shall any portion of their friends, then, leave the party, and support one Jackson candidate for fear that another one will be elected? No!—it cannot be!—the idea is absurd!

Were a Whig disposed to go into a calculation on the principle of speculation, of loss and gain, an estimate might be very fairly made out, much more favorable to the ultimate success of the Whig candidate, than that in the Chronicle is to Mr. Van Buren's. It might be done by assuming that when the election should come into the H. of Representatives, the friends of Van Buren, rather than be beaten by Judge White, would support the Whig candidate. This would be a far more plausible way of reasoning, than to suppose that the Whig Representatives would go for Van Buren.

But there is no necessity for making any such calculations. The Whigs have only to agree upon, at the proper time, and then support, firmly and to the last, a candidate of their own—one who advocates the principles they profess—one whom they would rejoice to see advanced to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, and with whom it would be no dishonor to be defeated. Let them stand by their principles and their own candidate, and they may succeed—and it is their only way to succeed. Their mast should be nailed to the mast—and if they go down—if the Government cannot be rescued from the hands of an army of political office-holders and corrupt demagogues—then let them enjoy the proud consciousness of not having *deserted their principles.* A TRUE WHIG.

MR. WEBSTER.

A letter from Washington, dated March 4, says—

"I arrived in season only to hear the conclusion of Mr. Webster's reply, which was grand and soul-stirring, and realized all the descriptions of the mighty masters of antiquity. He rose to call upon the Senate, in consideration of the hour of the evening and the magnitude of the bill, to come at once to the vote. You must consider it as now drawing near midnight, and the close of this momentous session. All without is dark and silent—within the Senate Chamber, fatigue, exhaustion, feverish excitement prevail. Hear Mr. Webster, as nearly as I can repeat his words, which instantly brought every Senator into the attitude of the most profound attention, and still ring in my ear:—"Yes, sir, this is a great question. Brought upon us suddenly, only within the last half hour, and pressed upon us, under the assertion of impending public danger, under the imposing popularity of a great military and political leader and summoning to its assistance the ebullitions of a hasty and frothy patriotism, it is indeed a great question. It is the moment of the turn of the controversy, between unlimited trust and discretion on the one side, and the security of the Constitution and the Law on the other. As such a question, I meet it, embrace it, and, for myself, decide upon it. Let us come to the vote. Let us know and show what and who we are. I am in the American Senate. Let me see how this question shall be here decided. I am in that body, which, at this moment, is behind no assembly of men on earth, in the confidence and affection of the true lovers of Liberty. Sir, I have on this occasion, something of the feeling,—would to God I had something of the talent,—of the great Roman orator, when he cried out in the midst of the Senate, on a matter involving the safety and liberty of Rome, "Let every man's opinion be written on his forehead."—Sit denique inscriptum in fronte uniuscujusque, quid de Republica sentiat!"

"To the vote then, sir, to the vote, and let us see the roll of those, who are ready to register their names in favor of this first direct attempt to bestow unlimited political and military power."

This appeal literally sounded through the Senate Chamber, like the voice of the trumpet along the lines of the battle. The effect was sublime. The proposition indignantly rejected."

The Boston Atlas, one of the best Whig papers in the Union, in remarking on the nomination of Mr. EVERETT for the office of Governor of Massachusetts, says:—"Again we repeat—we repeat it triumphantly, "*Massachusetts has done her duty*"—*the Whig cause prospers.* The three acts of our Whig brethren in the Legislature have proved them worthy successors of their Whig predecessors of 1776. Their nominations have gone forth and must command the respect even of our adversaries, and are a guaranty of the future integrity of this ancient Commonwealth. Thrice have they been called upon in this important duty, and thrice have their selections been hailed with acclamation—DANIEL WEBSTER, as President of the U. States, and JOHN DAVIS, as Senator to Congress, and EDWARD EVERETT, as Governor of the State."

Mormonism in Massachusetts.

Strange as it may seem, those senseless wretches, the Mormons, have numerous and organized societies in the neighborhood of Northampton, Mass.; and in South Hadley they have formed a junction with another precious denomination of fanatics who call themselves "Perfectionists," forsooth. Their religious exercises consist of exhortations, jumpings, dances, &c., and they have, says a Northampton paper, found a dozen proselytes among the highly intelligent citizens of old Hampshire. We beg the editor's pardon, but we fancy there must be some mistake about the "intelligence" aforesaid.

The law of the last session of Congress, appropriating the sum of $[illegible]58 for the completion of the repairs of the Cumberland Road between Cumberland and Wheeling, requires that before any portion of this sum is expended, the road "shall be surrendered to and accepted by the States, respectively, through which said road passes; and the U. States shall not thereafter be subject to any expense in relation to said road."

Expenses.—The expenses of the town of Hingham, (Mass.) for 1834, were between 4000 and 5000 dollars, of which $2475 were for the schools. What a proportion!

The Harrisburg Intelligencer and the Pittsburg Gazette, two very respectable papers, do not appear to approve of the advice which we gave a week or two since to the Whigs, relative to non-committal. They recommend an immediate shout for JOSEPH RITNER, and appear to think that all parties in this state must resolve themselves into Van Buren or anti-Van Buren. That may be the case, but we think it is due to the party to which we belong, to recommend an adherence to their own principles, until they shall see the commencement of this resolution. The Whigs are strong in principles and in numbers, and there is no reason yet, why they should always back the nomination of the Antimasons, while they are told that the Antimasons would prefer acting alone. The Whigs are friends of improvement, of schools, of reform in the national executive, of the proper protection of Pennsylvanian interests, and they owe it to themselves to await a proper time for the nomination of a candidate whom they can support on principle, and not to rush to the standard of a party in whose success they are not *sure* of local or general advantages.—*U. S. Gaz.*

ANECDOTE OF ARNOLD.

Every body knows, we presume, that Benedict Arnold was the object of scorn and contempt in England, after his treachery, and that he was often grossly insulted in that country. The following anecdote, however, which we have seen in print, may be new to some of our readers.

Shortly after the peace of '83, Arnold was presented at court. While the king was conversing with him, Lord Balcarres, a stately old nobleman, who had fought under General Burgoyne in the campaigns of America, was presented. The King introduced them, with

"Lord Balcarres—General Arnold."

"What, Sire," said the haughty old Earl, drawing up his lofty form, "the traitor Arnold?" and refused to give him his hand.

The consequence, as may be anticipated, was a challenge from Arnold. They met, and it was arranged that the parties should fire together. At the signal, Arnold fired; but Lord Balcarres, throwing down his pistol, turned on his heel, and was walking away, when Arnold exclaimed,

"Why don't you fire, my lord?"

"Sir," said Lord B. looking over his shoulder, "I leave you to the executioner."

Twenty-fourth Congress.—There are already chosen to the Twenty-fourth Congress, 148 members, being twenty odd more than a quorum. Mr. Wayne has resigned, leaving 147. There remain to be elected 92. The following States choose their members in April, May, August, and October, and may do it sooner, if they should deem it proper, or if any thing in our foreign relations should render it expedient, viz: Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Earthquake at Java.—A tremendous Earthquake occurred at Java on the 10th of October, by which the Governor's palace, and several other houses at Buitenzorg, also the fine house of Pondoe Sedie, were destroyed. The Government offices, the Custom House, and several other large buildings, have all suffered. Four small houses in the Moorish camp have fallen in. A whole Post station near Tijeesacnas, including stable, horses, 10 men, dwelling house, &c. was swallowed up, and not a vestige remains of it. A report had arrived on the 13th, of an irruption of the Gunong Gedee, 40 miles distant from Batavia, having taken place, which, it was hoped, would act as a safety valve.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

A SUPPLEMENT

To the act relating to county rates and levies, and township rates and levies, and to the act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the commissioners of the several counties shall have power to appoint collectors of taxes, without requiring the bond, or mortgage, or other security directed by the nineteenth section of the act "relating to county rates and levies, and township rates and levies:" *Provided,* That the person so appointed shall own a freehold estate, which, in the opinion of said commissioners, shall be a sufficient security for the faithful performance of his duties as collector.

SEC. 2. If any person appointed collector, from whom security shall not be required, or if any assessor shall refuse to serve, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered before a justice of the peace, or alderman, at the suit of the commissioners, as debts of similar amount are now recoverable: *Provided,* That no person who shall have served as collector or assessor, shall be appointed or chosen for a second term, without his consent, for the term of ten years.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioners, within three months from the delivery of the duplicate to the collector appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, to file a certificate under their hands and seal, in the office of the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, stating the amount due and unpaid by such collector; and it shall be the duty of the prothonotary to enter the same on his docket, which certificate shall, from such entry, have the same operation and effect as a judgment of said court, and executions may be issued in like manner as on judgments, for the amount remaining unpaid, at any time after the entry aforesaid.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the commissioners to enter the names of the collectors, and the amount of their respective duplicates, on the minutes of the office, and to furnish the county treasurer with a copy thereof; and the twenty-second section of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. No person shall be appointed collector of county rates and levies, who shall not have paid over the whole amount of his former duplicates.

SEC. 6. So much of the seventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, as provides that the rate for any office or post of profit, profession, trade or occupation, or on any single freeman who follows no occupation, shall at no time exceed ten dollars in one year; and so much of the fourth section as requires the assistant assessors to participate in taking an account of the names and surnames of the taxable inhabitants, and of the personal and real property in their respective districts, wards, and townships, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. It shall be lawful for the supervisors of any township, in addition to the authority conferred by the twenty-fifth section of the act to which this is a supplement, to levy a rate or assessment and collect the same, for the purpose of discharging any just debt due a former supervisor or overseer of the poor.

SEC. 8. So much of the eighty-first section of the act of the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, "relating to counties and townships and county and township officers," as requires the election of three supervisors and a township treasurer, is hereby repealed, except in the counties of Erie, Franklin, Wayne, Venango, Warren, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, and Luzerne. And it shall be the duty of the electors of every township annually to elect two supervisors, who shall serve for one year, and shall perform the duties and be subject to the responsibilities provided by the act to which this section is a supplement.

SEC. 9. So much of the ninetieth section of the act of the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, as enjoins on the supervisors the duties of overseers of the poor, is hereby repealed, except the counties excepted in the eighth section of this act. And it shall be the duty of every township annually to elect two persons who shall perform the duties of overseers of the poor for one year, and be subject to the responsibilities provided by the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 10. The provisions of this act, so far as they relate to assessments and collections of taxes and sureties thereof, shall not extend to the city and county of Philadelphia, but the same shall be regulated therein as if this act had not passed.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of every sheriff to place and keep up in some conspicuous part of his office the seventy-ninth section of the act entitled "An act relating to counties and townships and county and township officers," for the inspection of all persons having business in such office, on pain of forfeiting for each day the same shall not by his neglect be up as aforesaid, the sum of ten dollars, one-half of which penalty shall be for the use of the informer, and the other half for the use of the proper county, and the eighteenth section of said act shall be and is hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, immediately after the passage of this act, to [illegible] sioners of each county in this Commonwealth.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Speaker of the H. of Representatives.
JACOB KERN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five. GEO. WOLF.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, March 2, 1835.

This is to certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the original law on file and of record in said office. Witness my hand and seal of office the day and year aforesaid.

JAMES FINDLAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

From the London Metropolitan.

RISE OF THE ROTHESCHILDES.

On the approach of the Republican army to the territories of the Prince of Hesse Cassel, in the early part of the French Revolutionary wars, his Serene Highness,—like many other petty Princes of Germany,—was compelled to flee. In his passage through the imperial City of Frankfort on the Maine, he paid a hasty visit to one Moses Rotheschild, a Jewish Banker of limited means, but of good repute both for integrity and ability in the management of his business. The Prince's purpose in visiting Moses, was to request him to take charge of a large sum in money and jewels; amounting in value to several millions of thalers:—a coin equal to our late three shilling pieces. The Jew, at first, point black refused so dangerous a charge; but, upon being earnestly pressed to take it, at the Prince's own risk—nay, that even a receipt should not be required,—he, at length, consented.

The money and jewels were speedily, but privately, conveyed from the prince's treasury to the Jew's residence; and just as the advanced corps of the French army had entered through the gates of Frankfort, Moses had succeeded in burying it in a corner of his garden. He, of course, received a visit from the Republicans, but, true to his trust, he hit upon the following means of saving the treasure of the fugitive Prince, who had placed such implicit confidence in his honor. He did not attempt to conceal any of his own property:—(the whole of his cash and stock, consisting of only *forty two thousand thalers,* or six thousand pounds sterling,) but after the necessary remonstrances and grumblings with his unwelcome visitors, and a threat or two that he should report them to the General-in-Chief, from whom he had no doubt of obtaining redress,—he suffered them to carry it all off.

As soon as the Republicans had evacuated the City, Moses Rotheschild resumed his business as a banker and money changer;—at first, indeed, in an humble way, but daily increasing and extending it by the aid of the Prince of Hesse Cassel's money. In the course of a comparatively short space of time, he was considered the most stable and opulent banker in all Germany.

In the year 1802, the Prince, returning to his dominions, visited Frankfort in his route. He was almost afraid to call on his Jewish banker; apprehending that, if the French had left any thing, the honesty of Moses had not been proof against so strong a temptation as he had been compelled from dire necessity to put in his way.

On being introduced into Rothschilde's sanctum, he,—in a tone of desparing carelessness,—said,—"I have called on you, Moses, as a matter of course; but I fear the result. Did the rascals take all?"

"Not a thaler," replied the Jew, gravely.

"What say you?"—returned his highness. "Not a thaler!—Why I was informed that the Sans-culotters had emptied all your coffers and made you a beggar:—I even read so in the Gazettes."

"Why, so they did; may it please your Serene Highness," replied Moses;—"but I was too cunning for them. By letting them take my own little stock, I saved your great one. I knew that as I was reputed wealthy,—although by no means so,—if I should remove any of my own gold and silver from their appropriate bags and coffers, the robbers would be sure to search for it; and, in so doing, would not forget to dig in the garden;—it is wonderful what a keen scent these fellows have got!—they actually poured buckets of water over some of my neighbor's kitchen and cellar floors, in order to discover by the rapid sinking of the fluid, whether the tiles and earth had been recently dug up!—Well, as I was saying, I buried your treasure in the garden; and it remained untouched until the robbers left Frankfort, to go in search of plunder elsewhere. Now then, to the point;—as the Sansculotters left me a kreutzer to carry on my business;—as several good opportunities offered of making a very handsome profit;—and as I thought it a pity that so much good money should be idle, whilst the merchants were both ready and willing to give large interests:—the temptation of converting your Highness' florins to present use, haunted my thoughts by day and my dreams by night. Not to detain your Highness with a long story, I dug up the treasure, and deposited your jewels in this strong box; from which they have never since been moved; I employed your gold and silver in my business; my speculations were profitable; and I am now able to restore your deposit, with five per ct. interest since the day on which you left it under my care."

"I thank you heartily, my good friend," said his Highness, "for the great care you have taken, and the sacrifices you have made. As to interest of five per ct. let that replace the sum which the French took from you; I beg you will add to it whatever other profits you have made. As a reward for your singular honesty, I shall still leave my cash in your hands for 20 years longer, at the low rate of two per cent. interest per annum, the same being there as an acknowledgment of the deposit, in case of the death of either of us, than with a view of making profit by you. I trust that this will enable you to use my florins with advantage in any way which may appear most beneficial to your own interest."

The Prince and his banker parted, well satisfied with each other. Nor did the gratitude and good will of his Serene Highness stop there; on every occasion in which he could serve his interests he did so, by procuring for him, from the Princes of Germany, many facilities both for international and foreign negotiation. At the Congress of Sovereigns, which met at Vienna in 1814, he did not fail to represent the fidelity of Moses Rotheschilde, and procured for him, thereby, from the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and other European potentates, as well as from the French, English, & other ministers, promises that in case of loans being required by their respective governments, the "Honest Jew of Frankfort," should have the preference in their negotiation."

Nor were these promises "more honored in the breach than in the observance," as those of Princes and Courtiers are proverbially said to be. A loan of two hundred millions of Francs being required by the French Government to pay the Allied powers for the expenses they had been put to, in the restoration of the Bourbons, one of the Rotheschilde's sons, then residing at Paris, was intrusted with its management—The same was accordingly taken at 67 per ct. and sold to the public in a very few days at 93, thereby yielding an immense profit to the contractor. Other loans followed with various powers, all of which turned out equal to the most sanguine expectation of this lucky family.

Our English Fortunatus, whose reputation for wealth and sagacity is such, that, by a discreet use of his Washing Cap, he can, at will, change the destinies of the nations of Europe, or play at battledore and shuttlecock, with their crowns and sceptres, was during the war with France, a small cotton manufacturer in Manchester. Leaving that town for the capital, and assisted by his father and brothers, Solomon & Moses Rotheschilde, he commenced business as an English and foreign bill and stock broker. By his immense resources and connections, he was soon enabled to carry all before him; but the bargains which he was enabled to make by his early information of the escape of the Emperor Napoleon from the Island of Elba,—that is, twenty-four hours before the British Ministry had received intelligence of the event—placed him at once at the top of the tree as a negotiant and loan contractor.

Mr. Rotheschilde's manners and character have often been described; he is immensely rich, and is well entitled to the appellation of *millionaire,* being reputed to be in the absolute personal and undivided possession of seven or eight millions sterling! His brothers, likewise,—viz: Baron Andreas Rotheschilde, the present great banker at Frankfort, and Baron Rotheschilde of Paris, are in the possession of immense wealth; so that it is no wonder that Kings and their ministers are proud of their acquaintance, seeing that, independently of occasional loans and accommodations, they are well aware that no throne nor government can stand long which has the misfortune to have the wealth and influence of the Three Rotheschildes, arrayed against them.

Our Rotheschilde is reputed to be a very charitable man; and those who know him intimately, affirm, that he well deserves that character, both in regard to Jews and Gentiles. Nor is Mrs. Rotheschilde less so; many, though unostentatious, acts of kindness to the poor, being well known respecting her. Mr. Rotheschilde's manner of evincing kind feelings towards Solomon Herchel, the Grand Rabbin of Duke's place, has something in it which is both singular and whimsical:—when any good speculation is afloat, Mr. Rotheschilde deposits, on his account, a certain sum proportionate to his own risk, and whatever per centage or profit accrues therefrom, is carried by him to the Rabbin, to whom he gives a full, true, and particular account, even to the utmost fraction! The Millionaire, on such occasions, invariably dines with the Levite; and the day is usually passed by the two friends in innocent hilarity and pleasing conversation.

Information from MICHIGAN states that the acting Governor of that Territory has undertaken to call out the Militia, and adopt other energetic measures, to resist any attempt on the part of the State of OHIO to exercise jurisdiction over the Territory in contestation between that State and MICHIGAN, in consequence of the disputed boundary line. If any serious conflict arises out of this collision, it may be set down as one of the consequences of so many important bills which passed the Senate during the last session being left undecided upon the table of the House of Representatives. Amongst them was a bill to establish this very boundary line. *Nat. Int.*

Let us for a moment direct the attention of our readers to the fresh proof, afforded by the late intelligence from France, of the sagacity and forecast which distinguished the vote of the Senate on the French question, and the report of the Committee upon which that vote was founded. Let us render to HENRY CLAY the credit due for the frank and clear views of the subject ably presented in that report, and the direct and manly course which it indicated to the world. Once, again, in a critical emergency, have the great natural gifts of that distinguished statesman been employed with success to preserve peace and repose to his country, when both were fearfully threatened.—Trace him, indeed, through his whole public career, by the results of his labors, and shew us, if you can, the man of his age who has accomplished more for his country; who has redeemed it from greater dangers, and who has withal borne himself more honorably or proudly through every contest in which his duty has engaged him, than HENRY CLAY. Without disparaging the merits of other eminent citizens, his contemporaries and fellow-laborers, we know not the man who deserves, on the score of faithful and useful public service, to be preferred before him. *Nat. Int.*

From the Balt. Patriot, of Monday.

THE NEWS FROM FRANCE, is of the most gratifying character. Every thing is now indicative of the passage of the American Bill, by the French Chamber of Deputies, and, consequently, of a speedy adjustment of all difficulties between that country and ours. Most happily, for the onward march of Republican principles—most happily, for the continuation of that long cherished and deep-rooted friendship which has existed betwixt the two most Republican Nations of the Globe—most happily for the preservation of blood and treasure, and for the cause of humanity, France and America are not going to war.

In contemplating this most auspicious result, the mind naturally inquires, by whose or what means has it been brought about? And can such an inquiry come up in the mind of any man, of whatever party he may be, without the name of HENRY CLAY being immediately associated with that inquiry? To his masterly report upon the French question, and the prompt and unanimous action upon it, by the Senate, may justly be ascribed this peaceful settlement of our difficulties with France. Had the Senate—*the denounced Senate!* granted the request of Gen. Jackson, instead of following the counsel of Henry Clay, what would have been the character of *the news from France,* which we should have had to lay before our readers this evening? Can any one fail to imagine? If so, no one certainly can fail to imagine what it *would not have been.*

Luckily for America, she has a SENATE! and luckily for her also, she has in that Senate, a CLAY, a WEBSTER, and a CALHOUN!

To HENRY CLAY, whose capacious mind clearly foresaw the difficulties on every side which attended the subject upon which he was to report, and who always knows what and how much to say in a report or state paper, which concerns other Nations as well as our own, as well as he knows what and how much to say, and how to say it too, in a speech before Congress, touching our own internal affairs, and to the Senate of the U. States, belong the credit of amicably settling our difficulties with France. The Administration Press may labor incessantly to take that honor from them; but it cannot do it. The People know where the honor lies, as well as they know whose object *to create a war* has, as there is every reason to hope, been most signally and triumphantly frustrated.

BALTIMORE, March 9, 1835.

Fire and loss of Life.—A fire broke out on Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, in a small brick house, in Apple alley between Fleet and Alisanna streets, F. P. occupied by Messrs. Wm. and Robt. Cornthwait, hatters, as a workshop. By the prompt and energetic exertions of the firemen, the fire was confined to the house in which it originated, the back building of which was nearly destroyed. Short, however, as was the time that the conflagration lasted, it proved long enough for the destruction of human life. The upper story of the back building was tenanted by *Old Hagar,* of singing memory, who, as she was in the habit of traversing the streets at all hours, was supposed to be out at the time; but shocking to relate, on entering the house after the flames were extinguished, the body of the old woman was discovered, bearing marks of the ravages of the destructive element, and on examination life was found to be totally extinct.

There are few of our citizens who have not seen, and probably not one who has not heard of the subject of this notice. What her age was, we are unable to say, indeed we are of opinion that it would be an impossibility to discover the truth on this point; but we believe we are not in error in stating that it exceeds more than 100 years. The remembrance of *Old Hagar* is associated with the earliest recollections of many "whose heads are already blossomed for the grave," as an old, decrepit being, wandering daily through the streets of our city, chaunting an unintelligible strain—the sport of the mischeivous boys and the terror of refractory children. Some, indeed, accorded to her the reputation of a *witch,* while many who professed to be sceptical on this head, would have hesitated to make an enemy of her; but to those possessed of minds superior to the influence of idle superstition, her age and helplessness rendered her an object of pity, and afforded them a fit subject for the exercise of that true virtue, *charity*—by which she was enabled to live, and for which she was principally indebted to the gentler sex, who are ever foremost in that path to which the open hand of Christian Benevolence points the way. So lived and died *Old Hagar*; and [illegible] we acknowledge that few could have been better inspired, we may also add few would be more missed.—*Chron.*

CHAMBERSBURG, March 17.

Infamous!——We learn, that on Wednesday night last, some wretch or wretches, quarried open the Corner Stone of the Church recently erected at Grindstone Hill, in Guilford township, in this county, and [illegible] various pieces of coin that had been deposited in it! *Repository.*

On Monday, the 9th instant, a man was found dead in the South Mountain, about one mile and a half south of John McGuire's Inn, in this county. A Coroner's Inquest was called, and from the examination made, the Jury concluded that he had come to his death from some unknown cause. When found his feet were, we understand, sticking in a hole among rocks, to which he was frozen fast. His head, neck and breast were nearly stripped of flesh by wild animals. The deceased was an entire stranger, and had no papers about him which served to shew his name. His clothing consisted of a drab roundabout of Pittsburg cord, blue cloth pantaloons, white flannel shirt, wool hat, drab cloth vest, coarse shoes, leather suspenders, and buckskin mittens. He was about 5 feet 8 inches high, and apparently between 40 and 45 years of age. *Ib.*

In the House of Representatives of the State of MASSACHUSETTS, a Resolve, in favor of a petition from Bishop FENWICK, for an appropriation of money by the State to pay for damage sustained by the destruction by a mob of the Convent at Charlestown, has been rejected, after debate, by 413 votes to 67. More than half of the votes in favor of the measure were given by Representatives of the City of Boston. *Nat. Int.*

Origin of Day and Martin's Blacking.

Mr. Day was a hair dresser in an humble way, and was then, as he now is, beneficent and charitable in the extreme.

One day a soldier entered his shop, and stated that he had just landed from an expedition; and had a long march before him to reach his regiment; that his money was gone, and nothing but sickness, fatigue, and punishment awaited him, unless he could get a lift on a coach.

The worthy barber presented him with a guinea, when the grateful soldier exclaimed; "God bless you, sir; how can I ever repay this? I have nothing in this world, except"—pulling a dirty piece of paper out of his pocket, "a receipt for blacking; it is the best ever was seen; many a half-guinea have I had for it from the officers, and many bottles have I sold; may you be able to get something for it, to repay this you have given to a poor soldier; your kindness I never can either repay or forget." Mr. Day, who was a shrewd man, inquired into the truth of the story, tried the blacking, and finding it good, commenced the manufacture and sale of it, and realized the fortune he now possesses; but we believe no one can say that he ever deceived or wronged a human being; and his charities, particularly the almshouses near Edgeware, will make him for ages to come, what he certainly always has been, a shining character, and a lesson to the future generations of what industry can do in this wealthy and happy country, from the smallest beginnings.—*Oracle of Health.*

BALTIMORE, March 14.

This morning, about 11 o'clock, an attempt was made to destroy the Museum, at the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets. A lighted candle was placed in the cupola under the steps. Two gentlemen, on going to this part of the building, discovered the steps burning, and, by pulling them down, extinguished the fire.

THE QUAKERS.

It is probably well known that a long and bitter dispute has raged in N. Jersey between the Hicksites and other Quakers. A bill dividing the property of the Society of Friends, without its own consent, passed the House of Assembly of that state on Friday by a vote of 21. This bill distributes the property—now held according to immemorial usage by the Society's Trustees, under defined and inviolable conditions—among all the individuals of both parties. Men, women, and children share alike.

AN EXPECTED COMET.

The Comet.—A magnificent comet is expected to make its appearance during the present year. The American Almanack states that *two* will return to their perihelium, and also to their perigee, or point nearest to the earth. "But, as from some unknown cause," says the editor, "the light of these bodies seems to be constantly diminishing, it is doubtful whether either of the two will be visible to the naked eye, or, indeed, without the assistance of a very powerful telescope." But a late English paper, the Falmouth Packet, contains a notice of an interesting work by Lieut. R. Morrison, of the Royal Navy, which speaks of the Comet which will be seen between the months of May and August, as a most "magnificent phenomenon." Which of those mentioned in the American Almanack is here alluded to, is not known—perhaps it is neither. Lieutenant Morrison states that it will be far more splendid than that of 1811. It is even affirmed that it will afford a degree of light equal to that of the full moon—that its tail will extend over forty degrees——and that when the head of the comet reaches the meridian, its tail reach to the horizon. It is predicted that the electric and attrative powers will have very serious effects upon our atmosphere, in producing inundations, earthquakes, storms, tempests, volcanic [illegible] support of the theory, he refers to the different appearances of this comet for the last six hundred years—showing that in the comet years these phenomena prevailed to a considerable extent. "Relying (says the author) on the correctness of our principle of cometary influence, we venture to predict that the summer of 1835 will be remarkable for intense heat, which may be expected to destroy the harvests in some parts of the world.—That year will be noted for earthquakes and volcanoes, and other similar phenomena. The end of 1835, or early in 1836 may be expected to be remarkable for some one or more extensive earthquakes. The winters of 1836 or '7 will bring a frost such as has not been equalled for at least 20 years. The parts of the earth which we anticipate will suffer most, are those situated to the North of Asia, and some parts of the southern hemisphere, such as China. Those parts of the earth in the vicinity of volcanoes are always subject to the electrical phenomena of earthquakes; because the frequent internal changes which the combustion creates, must necessarily produce a derangement of electricity. And if, while the comet is near the earth, overcharged with electricity, there be any internal cavity of the earth deficient of that fluid, it will rush into the earth at that spot. This we take to have been the case in 1456, near Naples, when the sudden rending of the earth destroyed 40,000 human beings.

It is to be hoped that no greater irregularities or extremes in the weather than we have had for twelve months past, will visit us as attendants on an expected celestial visitant. Epidemic diseases, doubtless, are produced, or affected by the atmosphere; but whether the different *states or quarters of the atmosphere* are in any way connected with the revolutions of the comets, is a question not perhaps so easily solved.

From the U. S. Gazette.

LET US LOOK BEFORE WE LEAP.

I heartily concur with you in the opinion you have published, as to the course of conduct which should be, at this time, pursued by the Whigs. It is 7 months yet till the election for Governor. What is to be gained for the party or the country by precipitancy? I fear that our friend of the Intelligencer at Harrisburg, wishes to commit the Whigs for Joseph Ritner, as a means of committing the Anti-Masons for General Harrison, as their candidate for the Presidency. For my own part, sir, I have had enough of military chieftains. Our *second* Washington has been so unlike our *first* great and good Washington, that I should tremble for republican forms of Government, and our written constitutions, if another military man should find himself at the head of the Union.

In 1832, we, as a party, supported Joseph Ritner for Governor, and he was within two or three thousand votes of being elected; yet, a few weeks after the Governor's election, the Jackson electoral ticket in Pensylvania had more than twenty-five thousand majority, *owing to the defection of the Anti-Masons.*—Besides, sir, you who see the papers of all parties must know, that from the day on which it was ascertained that Joseph Ritner was not elected, down to this day, the Anti-Masonic papers have never ceased abusing the Whigs of Pennsylvania. They do so even now; and I think, sir, you must be aware of the disrespectful, not to say contemptuous terms, in which the leading members of the Anti-Masonic convention spoke of the Whigs of this State. Why then, sir, should we be in a hurry to commit ourselves as a party, in favor of the Anti-Masonic candidate? Will it not be more wise, and prudent, and patriotic, to wait and see how many candidates shall be in the field, and upon what principles they may ask the public suffrage?

The great questions of Internal Improvement and General Education, come home to our bosoms and business, and we ought to know whether the candidate we support is a friend or an enemy to those systems. There are other questions of great moment, on which it is desirable to know the opinions of the candidates for whom we vote; and therefore we should wait until their opinions should be made known, before we commit ourselves as a party. A. B. C.

NEW YORK, March 16.

The Constitution frigate sailed yesterday, with orders to stop at Havre, and if our relations were of an amicable character, to proceed forthwith to the Mediterranean; if otherwise, to return with Mr. Livingston and family. This fine ship, the pride of the Navy, has been entirely rebuilt; and with the exception of a few of her old timbers, may be said to be a new vessel. She carries with her the best wishes of the country for her success. *Star.*

From the N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

In consequence of public notice, that a meeting of the N. Y. Protestant Association would be held for the purpose of debating the question—"Is Popery compatible with civil liberty," a very large and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen attended on Friday evening at Broadway Hall. After the meeting was organized, the Rev. Mr. Finley rose for the purpose of delivering an introductory prayer, and while so engaged, a gang of ruffians, amounting to between one and two hundred, burst open the door, and commenced a most violent and indiscriminate attack upon the audience. The Rev. Mr. Brownlee and several other clergymen in vain attempted, by remonstrance, to quell the outrage. The infuriated ruffians assaulted the reverend gentlemen, who were at length compelled to flee for the safety of their lives. The [illegible] commenced, the mob tore up the benches, and entirely destroyed the furniture of the room by splitting it into a thousand fragments. Having driven out the congregation, and perpetrated all the mischief that lay in their power, the rioters left the scene of mischief unmolested.

Ohio and Michigan.—The Boundary question between Ohio and Michigan is likely to result in a kind of war, if Ohio shall be as full of martial spirit as her young territorial neighbor. Michigan has resorted to arms in defence of her rights; we hope Ohio will show more forbearance, and leave the question to be more amicably and justly settled, than it could by a resort to brutal force. The question is one of importance, but of a character, as we apprehend, fit only for judicial decision.

Michigan claims that the dividing line between her and Ohio was definitely and conclusively settled by the compact of 1787. between the U. States Government and the State of Virginia, when the latter ceded the Northwestern territory. This line was a due East line from the Southern Bend of Lake Michigan. Ohio claims to the line established by her, when she formed her constitution, and which was ratified by Congress when she was admitted into the Union. But it would seem that neither Ohio nor Michigan had extended their jurisdiction to the extent of their respective claims—that they had fixed a sort of consentable line, with which, until quite lately, both have been satisfied.

This consentable line is south of the north line of Ohio as fixed in her constitution, and of course what lies north of it is organized under the jurisdiction of Michigan. By a late act of the legislature of Ohio, the Governor is directed to extend the jurisdiction of the state to the line established by the constitution, thus taking in some of the territory and settlements heretofore under the jurisdiction of Michigan. The extent of this disputed territory is small, as we understand. This act of Ohio was immediately met by a correspondent act of Michigan, making it highly penal for any individual to accept or exercise office under the authority of Ohio in the disputed territory. To enforce the execution of this act, the Governor issued his orders to General Brown, to be in readiness to aid the civil authority, should the officers of Ohio attempt to take possession, and exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory.

All this not stopping the officers of Ohio, Gen. Brown has issued his orders to three brigades of the Michigan militia, to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service: has established his head quarters, appointed his staff officers, and is concentrating guns and munitions of war. So far had the war progressed at our last dates. We shall keep our readers advised of the progress of this controversy. On the 5th inst. a public meeting was convened at Detroit by proclamation of the Mayor.—A good deal of excitement prevails. How it will end is hard to tell.

Erie. Gaz.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Naval Force of the Different Powers of the World.

As it will be interesting at the present time to know the Naval strength of different nations, we have compiled with care, from various sources, the following Table, showing the number of ships of the line, frigates, and smaller vessels, in the naval service of the various powers of the civilized world:

COUNTRIES.	Ships of the Line.	Frigates.	Sloops, Brigs, &c.	Steam Vessels.	Total.
G. Britain,	165	217	324	40	746
France,	39	51	213	10	313
Russia,	32	25	107	4	168
Ottoman Empire,	18	24	90	0	132
Holland,	12	33	56	2	103
Sweden & Norway,	10	13	238	0	261
Spain,	1	3	30	0	34
Denmark,	4	7	14	0	25
Portugal,	4	6	37	2	49
Austria,	3	8	61	0	72
Sardinia & Two Sicilies,	4	8	17	0	29
Greece,	1	2	25	2	30
Popedom,	0	0	8	0	8
Duke of Tuscany,	0	0	1	0	1
Prussia,	0	0	1	0	1
U. States,	7	10	34	0	51

It is necessary to remark, that, notwithstanding this list of formidable navies, the number of ships armed, or in condition for active service, forms but a very small proportion to the sum total on the marine roll. Sweden, for instance, although possessing apparently such a powerful fleet, has seldom in actual service any but a few insignificant flotillas, merely to exercise her naval officers in nautical tactics. The total number of British ships of all sizes in commission, for instance, in January, 1835, amounted to only 182. France has seldom more than forty ships in commission, manned by 13,000 men, while Russia has always a larger proportion in active service.

The number of vessels building, we have not stated. Thus, England has 62 of different sizes, besides 19 steamboats on the stocks; France, 14—and the United States has five ships of the line and seven frigates building in her dock yards. Of the fifty-one stated in the above list, as belonging to this country, a considerable number are unfit for service. Since the close of the late war, nearly four hundred ships of different gradations, have been struck from the list of the British Navy as unfit for service, and condemned and sold. The present navy of that country, as well as of France, is almost new.

Tremendous Dividend.—The "Experimental Rail Road" in North Carolinia, has made a dividend of 25 per cent. upon the capital stock, for the last 6 months: This, must undoubtedly be considered a very fair experiment." Very well indeed, to begin with.

The Legislature of Missouri have been quite loyal in their choice of names for new counties, during the late session.—Two in the centre of a cluster are called JACKSON and VAN BUREN; and around them are *Taney, Benton, Johnson, Rives* and *Polk.*

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. March 23, 1835.

☞Flour in Baltimore $4 87.

☞An article appears in our first page, which had been published by us a few weeks ago. It was not discovered until it was too late to remove it.

☞The Editor of the "Compiler" seems to intimate, that he is the only one deprived of the printing of the Poor-house Accounts. If there is any consolation in having company in the deprivation, we can assure him we are also amongst the proscribed. For a number of years past, the Directors have confined their publications to those papers of a particular cast, without regard to the extent of publicity afforded.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The election in this borough on Friday last, again showed a decided expression in favor of the Common School system. The vote was as follows:

Robert G. Harper,*	145
John F. Macfarlane,*	144
George Smyser,	48
John B. M'Pherson,	47

*Elected.

CONSTABLES.

The following is the result of the election for Constables in this borough on Friday last:

John Jenkins,*	129
Philip Weaver,*	90
Adam Maurey,	70
James Bowen,	58
Christian Stout,	58
Perry J. Odell,	31
John Ash,	15
John Geiselman,	5

*Elected.

☞With a very few exceptions, the National Republicans of this State are decidedly in favor of a Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. Having taken no part in the nominations already made, and not disposed to join in the Lewistown convention, it is time they were concentrating the opinions of the party upon this subject. Those who have used them heretofore, will find, before the election, that the Whig party of Pennsylvania, is not so contemptible a faction as they have been termed. Let them take a distinguished man from their ranks, and nail their flag to the mast. If they even fail, there is some glory in fighting under the banner of a Sergeant or a Binney—a Webster or a Clay.

☞The School Law of last session has been repealed in the Senate. The House, it is thought, will still be in favor of it. If it should join the Senate in the repeal, we understand the Governor will exercise his *veto* against the repeal.

Scientific Lectures.

A course of Lectures upon Astronomy, Mineralogy and Geology, will be delivered by Mr. COAD, in the College in this place, to commence on the evening of the 6th of April. He is furnished with an Orrery, a Telescope, and an Atmospheric Globe. The testimonials he has exhibited to us, from different gentlemen of science, in places where he has lectured, are highly satisfactory.

Tickets for the first Lecture are to be had at this office, Mr. M'Clellan's and Mr. Kurtz's, price 25 cents—children half price.

☞The contemplated new County, out of Baltimore and Frederick, to be called *Carroll*, has received its *quietus*, in the House of Delegates of Maryland, 36 to 34.

☞The Senate of Maryland has passed their great improvement bill, 9 to 4.

On Saturday, March 14, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, the house proceeded to the consideration of the preamble and resolution relative to the prohibition of masonic oaths, offered by him near the commencement of the session, which after a long debate were adopted so amended as to instruct the judicial committee to bring in a bill prohibiting the administration of all oaths or promises in the nature of oaths. The vote on agreeing to the resolution was yeas 85—nays 7.

The committee of the House on the subject of a removal of the seat of government have reported in favor of going to Philadelphia.

The committee on the investigation of the official conduct of Judge Baird have reported in favor of referring the subject to the supreme court.

The Senate have passed a resolution for the adjournment of the legislature on the 7th of April.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1835.

The language of our politicians here on the subject of our relations with France has now become decidedly pacific, and the few members who are still tarrying here, and have been kept partly by the expectation that there may be called a session, are beginning to abandon the hope of the extra mileage and per diem which the circumstance would put into their hungry purses. There are members who make legislation a profitable business, saving enough during even a short session to enable them to exist through the long recess, and from a long session deriving still more substantial advantages.

In reference to France, however, it is as yet by no means certain that the bill will pass the Chambers in the form required by the stipulations of the Treaty. It is whispered by some who pretend to know more than others what is going on in France, that the sum will be reduced, and if so, that will be an unsatisfactory result. Under the circumstances, it would be as well to postpone the discussion which has been raised here, as to whether the credit of the settlement of the affair is to be given to the President or to the Senate—whether it was the President's message which frightened, or the report of the Senate which soothed the French Government into an acquiescence in the demands of justice and equity, and a compliance with the stipulations of a solemn treaty. The bill must appropriate the whole twenty five millions, according to the original proposition or General Jackson will draw down the visor of his helmet, place his lance in the rest, and play the devil.

We have had a Court Martial on Lieut. Lane, the son of Mr. Amos Lane, a representative from Indiana. The father made an attack in debate on one of his colleagues, (Mr. Ewing) which was returned very sharply by Mr. Ewing. Mr. Lane then made a sort of appeal to the sympathy of the House, which ended the affair there. The son then took up the matter, and made an attack on Mr. Ewing in the street, injuring him very much with a bullet headed cane. Mr. Ewing then sent a statement to the House. A committee was appointed; but owing to the lateness of the session, nothing but the facts were reported. The President then directed a Court Martial, and the result of the trial has been the ordering of Lieut. Lane to duty. Thus ended this fray.

We have little more news. The Webster stock is rising here, and his nomination is growing into a matter of more importance than it was.

Fire!—The tannery, and stock of bark, leather and hides of Messrs. Houston and Mifflin, near Columbia, were destroyed by fire on Thursday evening last. Loss estimated at $4000 or $5000, and no insurance.—*York Rep.*

The Catholics now have in the United States, as appears by a recent statistical statement of their own—482 Churches—342 Priests—20 Colleges and Seminaries for males—60 Seminaries for females—and 17 Convents.

Shocking.—The dwelling house of Mr. James C. Curtis, of Cocheton, Tallman county, N. Y. was destroyed by fire a few days since, and *three children perished in the flames!*

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Gutelius, Mr. *Henry W. Slagle*, to Miss *Henrietta Heagy*, daughter of Philip Heagy, Esq. all of Berwick township.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. B. S. Schneck, Mr. *Michael Dietrick*, of Menallen township, to Miss *Mary Schriver*, of Cumberland township.

On the 10th inst. by the same, Dr. *David R. Smith*, of Shippensburg, to Miss *Magdalena Mark*, daughter of Peter Mark, Esq. of Adams county.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. D. Gottwald, Mr. *Andrew Lilly*, of Cumberland county, to Miss *Barbara Ann Tawser*, of this county.

On the 13th inst. by the same, Mr. *John M'Grail*, of this county, to Miss *Eliza Lamerson*, of Cumberland county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *John Fund*, to Miss *Sally Guise*, all of this county.

DIED,

On Wednesday last, Mrs. *Jane Dickson*, wife of John Dickson, Esq. of Straban township, aged about 66 years.

On the 11th inst. Mrs. *Mary Ferree*, wife of Mr. Jacob Ferree, of Cumberland township, in the 77th year of her age.

On the 9th inst. Mrs. *Jane Harris*, wife of Mr. Solomon Harris, of Whitestown, in this county.

Yesterday morning, *James Slentz*, son of Mr. John Slentz, of this borough, aged about 13 years.

On Tuesday evening the 17th instant, *Charles Henry*, and on Thursday morning the 19th, *George Edmund*, second and third sons of Mr. David M'Millan, of this place—the former aged 2 years 4 months and 6 days, and the latter aged 1 year 2 months and 9 days.

"They were lovely in life, and in death they were not divided."

Jesus said "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

☞A meeting of the "*Mechanics' Institute*" will be held in the College on next Saturday Evening, at 7 o'clock, when the following question will be discussed:

"*Is the diversity observable in the human species, altogether attributable to natural causes?*"

Punctual attendance is requested.

J. L. SLENTZ, *Sec'y.*

March 23. 1t

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Citizens of Adams county are requested to meet at the public house of Mr. Henry Forry, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 28th inst.* at 1 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements for the election of Delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Lewistown on the 6th day of May next, to put in nomination a suitable and proper candidate for the office of Governor, to be supported by the people at the ensuing election, and for other purposes, in pursuance of the vote and recommendation of the State Convention held at Harrisburg, to dissolve and refer the nomination back to the People themselves.

March 23.

REMOVAL.

I will remove my Shop on the first day of April, to that owned by Mrs. Chamberlain on South Baltimore-street, two doors south of Mr. David M'Creary's Saddle and Harness Factory, where all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CHAIRS,

will be made and sold at reduced prices, of superior finish and best quality, warranted.——ALSO,

All kinds of TURNING, and

House and Sign Painting,

attended to as formerly.

HUGH DENWIDDIE.

Gettysburg, March 23. tf

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Penn. M'a.

Citizens and Soldiers:

THROUGH your generous exertions I was elected Brigade Inspector at the last Election—for which I return you my most sincere acknowledgments.—The short period for which I was elected being about to expire, permit me again to enroll my name amongst the list of candidates for your consideration at the approaching election. From the disposition which you manifested towards me at the former Election, I am induced to believe, and still continue to indulge the hope, that you will again stand by and not desert me.

SAMUEL E. HALL.

Berlin, March 23. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Militia and Volunteers of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Penn. M.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR*, at the Election which is to be held on the first day of June next; and most respectfully solicit your votes.

DAVID SCOTT.

March 23. te

O'NEILL'S

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER—where certificates of cures can be seen.

March 23. tf

DOCTOR LECHLEITNER'S

Vegetable Restorative Elixir,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, Acidity, Sick Head-ache, Sickness of Stomach, particularly after eating, Eruptions of Skin, &c.—for sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

March 23. tf

LIST OF CAUSES,

PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT APRIL TERM.

Daniel Bollinger, use of Martin Keller, vs. John Brennisholtz, with notice to Christian Cashman, terre tenant.

Peter Lobaugh, surviving Executor of Andrew Lobach, vs. Henry Fickel and Susanna Fickel.

Moses Myers vs. John Fickes.

Moses Myers vs. Daniel Fickes.

Daniel Gilbert vs. Barnhart Hoffman.

John Garvin vs. William E. Camp.

James Neely, Adm'r of James Neely, deceased, for the use of J. Kitchen, vs. Daniel O'Blenis.

David Roth vs. Wm. M'Clellan.

John Gminter vs. Philip Weaver and Michael Saltzgiver.

Jacob Sell and Mary Ann his wife, (late Mary Ann Wiley) use of Michael Kitzmiller, vs. Jacob Barnitz, Trustee of Michael Dugan, an insolvent debtor.

Isaac Cruse vs. James Moore.

Andrew Miller vs. William Linn.

FOR ARGUMENT.

Shadrach Malone vs. Jesse Comly.

March 23. te

Theological Seminary.

THE Directors will meet at Gettysburg, on *Tuesday Evening, April 21st.* According to a resolution of the Board, when the third Thursday of April, (as is the case this year,) falls into the week before Easter, the meeting is a week later than usual.

JOHN G. MORRIS, *Sec'y.*

Baltimore, March 2. 3m

Pennsylvania College.

THE Trustees of this Institution will meet at the College Edifice, on *the morning of the 23d of April next.*

JOHN G. MORRIS, *Sec'y.*

JAMES COOPER,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

The People's and Penny

MAGAZINE,

Consisting of the American People's Magazine, united with the Penny Magazine of the London Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

The present publishers of the People's Magazine, being desirous of improving its character, and rendering it more deserving of the extensive patronage which it has received, have resolved on enlarging its size, by uniting with it the London Penny Magazine, which they propose to republish entire, and without alteration. The general excellence and high reputation of the Penny Magazine, which is published under the patronage of the British Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and of which 200,000 copies are sold in Great Britain, have induced the publishers of the People's Magazine to adopt this course, as that in which they can best promote the interest and meet the wishes of their numerous readers. The articles contained in that work are not all equally adapted to the wants and the taste of the American reader, yet few of them can be rejected as undeserving attention even on this side of the Atlantic. Few of them are on subjects of mere local interest——politics are excluded——and discussions of doubtful and disputed questions are rarely introduced. The prominent subjects are striking points of Natural History——accounts of the Great Works of Art in Sculpture and Painting——descriptions of such Antiquities as possess historical interest——personal Narratives of Travellers—Biography of men who have had a permanent influence on the condition of the world——established Facts in Statistics and Political Economy——and other subjects of a like general interest, accompanied with a great number of Engravings, to illustrate almost every variety of subjects.

These subjects, however, are of course selected with reference to the condition and taste of the English reader. As a work to be presented to an American reader, as a general repository of information and entertainment, in the most important and useful branches of knowledge, it may be rendered more complete on many of the subjects of the highest interest, by the addition proposed.—Facts and events relating to this country——discoveries and improvements of American origin, and subjects arising out of our peculiar institutions and state of society, must necessarily be, in a great measure, excluded from a magazine particularly adapted to the use of the people of Great Britain. These deficiencies it is the intention of the publishers to supply in *the People's Magazine*, and this department of the work, consisting chiefly of original articles, will be specially designed as a companion to the Penny Magazine, with a view of adapting it more fully to the situation and wants of the American reader. It will take cognizance of subjects of Natural History, originating on this continent, and particularly in our own country—incidents in American History, American Biography, descriptions of our great works of Public Improvements, striking specimens of American Architecture, and useful discoveries of domestic origin. This portion of the work will be prepared with care, that it may be worthy of being received as a companion to the popular work with which it is now united.

The *People's* and the *Penny Magazine* will be illustrated with highly finished wood engravings, and issued in monthly numbers, containing 64 pages each—the twelve numbers equal to 2300 pages!! common octavo. Each number will be published simultaneously at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

The *People's Magazine* will also be issued separately from the *Penny*, in monthly numbers, of double the number of pages contained in the present numbers, enlarged and improved, and each number neatly put up in a strong cover.

The first number of the *People's* will be issued on the 1st of April next, and it is intended to issue the twelve numbers in such intervals, as to complete the volume by the 1st of January next.

The first number of the *Penny*, commencing with a late number of the London edition, and with a regular volume, will be issued in connexion with the *People's*, commencing with No. I., on the 1st May next, and the succeeding numbers will appear at intervals, so as complete the volume of twelve numbers, by the 1st of January next. The *Penny Magazine* may be obtained separately from the *People's*.

A Specimen of the PENNY MAGAZINE is given with No. 26 of the People's. Either, or all the previous numbers of both works, supplied at subscription price.

Subscribers to the PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE, who have paid the publishers, and have not received all the numbers due, can be supplied free of charge, on application to them, post paid. Also, all those persons who subscribed and paid the agents in Cincinnati, for the first volume, or any authorized agent, for either volume, shall be supplied with all the deficient numbers, on application to the publishers, enclosing a remittance for the *third volume, post paid.*

TERMS.—For the People's and Penny Magazines together, *two dollars and fifty cents* for twelve monthly numbers, put up in beautiful style.

For the *People's* only, as described above, *one dollar.* For the *Penny* only, as described above, *one dollar and fifty cents.*

☞Payments in all cases in advance, or the most undoubted reference.

SAMUEL COLMAN,

Successor to Lilly, Wait & Co.

BOSTON, *February*, 1835.—[23.] 3t

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade at N. Moritz's tavern, on *Saturday the 11th of April next*, at 11 o'clock, A. M. precisely, in full uniform. By order,

March 23. JOHN EYLER, O. S.

N. B. An Appeal for the last four days of parade will be held on said day, at said place.

A SUPPLY OF

Fresh Garden Seeds,

JUST received, and for sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 9. tf

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade in front of the College, on *Saturday the 4th of April next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, with arms complete.

ROBERT MARTIN, O. S.

March 16. tp

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I am induced by a number of my friends to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR*, at the ensuing Election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of that office with fidelity and impartiality.

JACOB HERMAN.

March 16. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Militia and Volunteers of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

GENTLEMEN:

I return you my unfeigned thanks for the very liberal support you gave me at the last Brigade Inspector's Election, and at the same time present myself again to your consideration as a candidate at the ensuing Election. I shall not be able to call on all personally—neither do I present any claims by which I should be entitled to your support, with the exception of my own personal merit. I shall leave the matter to your own discretion, and will be thankful for whatever support I may get.

J. B. DANNER.

March 16. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Militia and Volunteers of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of offering myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR.* Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

Your humble servant,

JOSEPH E. WILL.

March 16. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

HAVING on a former occasion received a respectable number of votes, for which I tender you my sincere acknowledgments. I feel myself induced to offer again as a candidate for the office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR*, at the ensuing Election; and if elected, will endeavor to discharge the duties of that office with justice and impartiality.

JOSEPH J. KUHN.

March 16. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division P. M.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR*, at the ensuing Election. Your votes will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

SAMUEL S. McCREARY.

Gettysburg, March 9. te

NOTICE

To the Creditors of F. Wolf.

FREDERICK WOLF, of Menallen township, Adams county, on the day of Feb. 1835, executed a Deed of Trust to C. F. KEENER and S. MARKS, vesting in his said Trustees his lands and tenements, together with all his personal property, which he is now possessed of, for the benefit of his Creditors.—All persons having claims against said WOLF, will please make them known to either of the subscribers before the *1st of May next*; and all persons indebted to him, will make settlement with the Trustees before that time.

C. F. KEENER, } *Trustees.*
S. MARKS, }

March 9. 6t

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth: and they have appointed *Monday the 20th day of April next*, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Lewistown—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM BEALES.

March 9. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DAVID MYERS, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same immediately. And those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Reading township.

PETER MYERS, *Adm'r.*

March 2. 6t

Westminster Hotel.

THIS Establishment has been taken by J. F. CULBERTSON, who is now prepared to accommodate TRAVELLERS, WAGONERS, & DROVERS, in a style not inferior to any other on this road, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

☞BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month, or year.

March 2. 3t

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE Board of Directors of Public Schools for the Borough of Gettysburg wish to employ TEACHERS for said Schools for one year from the first of April next; and will receive applications *until the 25th inst.* at the office of Sampson S. King, Esq. President of the Board.

By order,
ROBERT G. HARPER, *Sec'y.*
March 14. 2t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Thursday the 26th inst.* at the Farm of Miss Margaret Hammer, in Menallen township, Adams county, the following property, viz.

Horses, fresh Milch Cows, amongst which is a fine one year old Bull, of the Durham breed, Hogs, Horse-Gears, one broad and one narrow-wheel Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, a Windmill, and other Farming Utensils; also, Hay by the ton, Rye, Corn and Oats by the bushel.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

SIMON RECKER.
Agent for Miss M. Hammer.
March 9. ts

HARDWARE.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a large stock of

Hardware, Bar Iron, &c. &c.

which will be sold CHEAP. Persons engaged in Building would do well to call.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
March 2. 3t

N. B. I will *Remove my Store* to the Corner now occupied by MILLER & WITHEROW, on the 1st day of April next.
G. A.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of January, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 27th day of April next*—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, JR. *Sheriff.*
March 9. tc

GRAND JURY
FOR APRIL TERM, 1835.

Borough—John Houck, John Cress.
Reading—Michael Brown, J. Trimmer, David White.
Cumberland—Wm. M'Cullough, H. Clutz.
Straban—Michael Saltzgiver, James Brinkerhoff.
Hamilton—Sam'l Orndorff, John Boblitz, Hugh M'Sherry.
Conewago—Jacob Kohler.
Mountpleasant—Charles Smith, Jacob Raffensperger.
Tyrone—James L. Neely, John Neely, John Lehman.
Franklin—Jacob Brough, D. Beecher, Valentine Flohr.
Menallen—Daniel Wolf, Joseph Taylor, sen.
Berwick—Michael Hoffman.

GENERAL JURY.

Cumberland—Sam'l Cobean (of W.), Wm. M'Cuedy, James M'Allister.
Menallen—Henry Walter, Henry Fehl, John Hall, Robert Major, Adam Gardner.
Straban—Jacob King, Fleming Gilliland.
Reading—Moses M. Neely, Abraham King.
Berwick—Jacob Fahnestock.
Hamiltonban—James Wilson, Wm. Douglass, Wm. Wiegley, John Marshall, Charles Donaldson.
Germany—Jacob Rider, Jas. Stealy.
Conewago—John Busby, John Lilly, Joseph Shanefelter.
Mountpleasant—Henry Lilly, Anthony Smith.
Franklin—James Heagy.
Borough—Thomas J. Cooper.
Huntington—James M'Ilwee.
Tyrone—John Myers, Jonas Yates.
Hamilton—Thomas Ehrhart, Joseph Miller.
Liberty—Jacob Myers, Leonard Flohr.
Mountjoy—Silas M. Horner, Adam Wert.
March 9. tc

HANDBILLS,
Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of THE SENTINEL.

POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

THOS. J. COOPER, *Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of Adams County.*

DR.	Dolls. Cts.
To balance in Treasurer's hands on last settlement,	29 60
Order on Wm. Laub, County T.	100 00
Do. do.	300 00
Do. do.	500 00
Do. do.	300 00
Amount received from Jas. Robinette, Esq. forfeiture,	4 00
Order on Wm. Laub, Treas'r,	200 00
Do. do.	300 00
Do. do.	300 00
Do. do.	500 00
Do. do.	300 00
Cash received from Chr'n Wirt, Trustee of Francis Wickey, by hand of Jas. A. Thompson, for support of Wickey's wife,	18 75
	$2,852 35

CR.	Dolls. Cts.
By cash paid Abraham Scott, on order issued 1832, gale of land,	182 25
Sundry persons for funeral expenses for out-door paupers,	62 82
Michael Downs and Dixon for chopping cord-wood,	38 25
Hirelings,	107 00
Support of out-door paupers,	245 13
Justices' orders,	21 20
Constables for executing orders,	19 46
Jacob Humphry, hireling,	82 50
Flour,	184 83
Tradesmen,	82 30
Peter Eline and others, for meat,	171 88
P. Aughinbaugh, steward, to pay sundry expenses,	195 00
Doct. D. Horner, salary and extra service,	123 99
Arnold, Fahnestock, Miller & Witherow, T. J. Cooper, Dickey & Himes, for merchandize,	501 29
Steward's salary,	146 25
Clerk's salary,	25 00
Printers' bills,	26 00
Lancaster Poor-house,	9 78
Vegetables,	25 50
Drugs and dye-stuffs,	31 91
Coffins,	33 00
Sewing and tayloring,	19 75
Stock Cattle,	57 50
Lime,	3 49
Doctor Smith, medical service,	6 25
Turnpike tolls,	7 50
John Adair, for a pump,	6 50
Andrew Polly, for cooking-stove and tin-ware,	80 91
Sundry persons for grain,	47 29
Directors, extra service,	15 00
Tuition of children in poor-house,	3 79
Posts and Rails,	76 42
Pfoutz, for carding and fulling,	18 91
Treasurer's salary,	20 00
Balance in Treasurer's hand,	112 70
	$2,852 35

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and do Report that they are correct, and that the balance of *One hundred and twelve dollars and seventy cents* remains in the hands of the Treasurer, and due to the Institution, being from the 7th day of January, 1834, to the 6th day of January, 1835, both days included.

JOSEPH FINK, } *Auditors.*
SAMUEL DIEHL, }

PETER AUGHINBAUGH, *Steward, in acct. with the Directors of the Poor of the House of Employment of Adams County.*

DR.	Dolls. Cts.
To cash received from Thos J. Cooper on orders,	195 00
Geo. Chritzman, on note for price of cow and interest,	18 40
Sundry persons for turkeys,	2 47
David Blakely and others, for rent of stable and pasture,	17 40
Jas. A. Thompson, for straw and pasture,	10 84
Samuel Little, by hands of J. A. Thompson, for supporting Barbara Zell, a pauper,	6 03
Wm. M'Curdy, Trustee of Sebastian Troyer, by the hands of J. A. Thompson,	25 00
Cash in charity box,	1 26
John Gilbert, for hides and skins,	29 96
	$306 36

CR.	Dolls. Cts.
By balance due Steward on last settlement,	8 32½
Sundry persons for grain,	14 02½
Meat,	20 05½
Out-door and travelling paupers,	10 38½
Tradesmen,	30 05
Merchandize,	3 04½
Hirelings,	62 60
Vegetables,	23 76½
Postage,	55
Fruit,	14 90½
Butter,	25 45½
Vinegar, &c.	8 81
Rails,	7 26½
Bedding,	5 77½
Stove,	7 00
Harvest hands,	38 25
John Gilbert, for leather,	25 44
Balance in the Steward's hands,	66
	$306 36

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and do Report that they are correct, and that the balance of *Sixty-six Cents* remains in the hands of the Steward—being from the 7th day of January, 1834, to the 6th day of January, 1835, both days included.

JOSEPH FINK, } *Auditors.*
SAMUEL DIEHL, }

Produce of the Farm, 1834.

201	bushels of Wheat,
299	" Rye,
160	" Corn,
134	" Oats,
9	" Flaxseed,
3	" Cloverseed,
50	" Potatoes,
30	tons of Hay,
2,866	pounds of Pork,
2,393	" Beef.
136	yards of Linen and Cloth manufactured in the house.

50 Paupers remained at the Poor-house on the 6th day of January, 1834.
72 Paupers remained at the Poor-house on the 6th day of January, 1835.
7 Paupers supported out of the House by the Institution in part.
58 Paupers admitted in the course of the year, including out-door paupers.
March 9. 3t

DE LA MONTERAT'S
INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Jan. 5. tf

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

THIS mild and efficacious remedy possesses many advantages over other remedies usually employed for diseases of children. It has been found beneficial in the following diseases—pains in the stomach and bowels, cholic, griping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.

For sale at the Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Jan. 12. tf

Potter's Catholicon,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 2. tf

THE
CHURCH HARMONY,

A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music, by *Henry Smith*, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Bookseller, Gettysburg,
By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
Feb. 16. 3t

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26. tf

BUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhœa, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of
Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf

LIQUID OPODELDOC—Prepared and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf

Doctor Schmucker's
POPULAR THEOLOGY,

WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as avowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

For sale at the Book store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Oct. 1. tf

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed *Monday the 27th day of April next*, for hearing us & our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

GEORGE STITZEL,
HENRY MEEDS.
March 2. 3t

Estate of Anthony Topper.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *Anthony Topper*, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa. dec'd, will make payment to SAMUEL DURBORAW, Esq. residing in said township; and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make known the same to the subscriber without delay.

The Administrator resides in Westminster, Frederick county, Md.

JOSEPH TOPPER, *Adm'r.*
Feb. 16. 6t

FRESH DRUGS.

Zachariah Danner,

HAS just returned from the City, with almost every article usually kept in a Drug Store, such as

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, *Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Spices,* LEAD IN KEGS.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

He is determined not to be undersold by any body, and invites the public to give him a call.
Gettysburg, Oct. 20. tf

Family Medicines.

THE following approved Family Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of the Subscriber:—

Dr. Hunter's Indigestion or Sour Stomach Pills,
Keerl's Rheumatic Plaister,
Superior Calisaya Bark, put up in small parcels, and warranted genuine by G. W. Carpenter,
Dr. Smith's infallible remedy for the Piles,
A superior article of Cologne,
Fever and Ague Powders, prepared by C. & D. & S. Keener, Baltimore.
Dr. Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc, for bruises, sprains, and rheumatism,
Dr. Beltz's infallible worm destroying Syrup,
Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, an excellent remedy for giddiness, beating of the arteries, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, &c. &c.
Dr. Dyott's Antibilious Pills,
Wilkin's celebrated Pills, a complete substitute for an emetic, for colds, headache, jaundice, &c.
Dr. Lyon's Antibilious Pills,
Lees Eye water,
A superior article of Black Ink, in pint bottles,
A superior article of calcined Magnesia, put up in ounce bottles,
Nipple shells, &c. &c.

Z. DANNER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 20. tf

CUBEBS.—Carpenter's Oil of Cubebs—for sale at the Drug Store of
May 26.—tf Z. DANNER.

Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 2. tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30. tf

LIVERWORT.—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26. tf

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following *German Works* are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—

Arndt's True Christianity,
Fox's Book of Martyrs,
Psalterspiel,
Stark's Prayer Book,
Wandelnde Seele,
Francke's Leben,
Haberman's Prayer-book,
Dr. Schmucker's Church History,
Lutheran Hymn-books,
Reformed do.
Gemeinschaftliche do.
Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,
Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,

And a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30. tf

THE LADY'S BOOK

(TENTH VOLUME,)
A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose,
By the most celebrated Authors,
PUBLISHED AT $3 PER ANNUM,
BY L. A. GODEY,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.
Feb. 2. tf

Beware of Imposition!

RICHMOND, Va. July 15, 1830.

The public will be pleased to understand that I was the original discoverer of Judkin's Ointment, and sole proprietor of the patent from Sept. 1817, until the expiration of the same; but, having connected myself with Dr. Judkins in the commencement, I permitted the Ointment to bear his name. The term of the patent having expired on the 26th June, I have made an improvement in the same, and taken out a patent thereon.

N. SHEPHERD.

☞ Imposition having been practised upon the public by a spurious article bearing the name of 'Judkins' Ointment,' the proprietor avails himself of the authority granted to him in his letters patent, now to call the Ointment after his own name. Henceforth it will be known by the name of

SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT,
(formerly Judkins'.)

When I first made and prepared this Ointment, and had, in several instances, experienced its good effects, I sent it to several physicians, with instructions in what cases to apply it, who were of opinion that the Ointment would be a valuable public benefit. I concluded that the Ointment would occasionally fall into hands, some of whom would probably undertake to make it, and knowing the difficulty of the process—nevertheless, it might be propagated in this adulterated situation; as it might in some degree resemble the original—and in this way its good effects would be obliterated. Under these considerations I secured the original and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of which have so long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st. White swellings of every description.
2d. Sore legs and ulcers of long standing.
3d. Schirrous or Glandular tumours, particularly those hardened tumours in women's breasts, which oftentimes terminate in ulcerated cancers.
4th. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Catarrhs, of every description.
5th. Rheumatic pains of the joints.
6th. Sprains and bruises of every description, or in whatever part situated.
7th. Tetters of all kinds. In this complaint the patient in applying the ointment must keep the part out of water.
8th. Chilblains, or parts affected by frost. It is also one of the best remedies for burns and scalds. It eases the pain and draws the fire out in a short time.

For women's inflamed breasts and glandular swellings, it is superior to any yet known to the medical faculty. It is much safer than mercurial applications, (as it does not contain the smallest atom of any preparation of the mineral) because it does not lay the patient liable to injury from the exposure to cold.

This ointment has cured sores of many years standing—where impossible or imprudent to heal the external sore, in consequence of the bones becoming carious or rotten, it will stop the progress of the caries, increase the quantity of discharge, remove the offensive smell and ease the pain.

It cures the worst Felons and Whitlow, on application of forty-eight hours.

The following notices on this may suffice:

☞ PILES.

Before leaving Boonsboro, I had heard much of an article in which you appear before the public as proprietor, named Dr. William Judkin's Patent Specific Ointment, made by C. Herstons, near Frederick, *Md.* and of its decided efficacy in cures on persons with whom I am well acquainted. Since my residence in Baltimore it has performed a cure on a friend of mine afflicted with piles. Having myself been a sufferer for some years with this distressing disease, I now unhesitatingly applied your Ointment in my own case, and am gratified that I can say it made a perfect cure. J. A. BENTZ.
Counting Room, Lombard street.

Mr. C. HERSTONS, Frederick City Md.
proprietor of Shepherd's P. S. Ointment, (formerly called Judkins'.)

Dr. Drish, a Druggist in Leesburg, Va. informed the subscriber that three persons had each obtained from him a pot of Judkins' Ointment, (not of the subscriber's make.)—After having tried it, they found it was not good, and returned it to him.

Having had much experience, for many years, in making this Ointment, and being again concerned in the patent right, the public have a right to be cautioned against imposition—and, in order to effect this, and to secure to them the genuine article, it has been thought advisable, as above stated, to use the authority granted by Mr. Shepherd, and to call it after the proprietor's own name.

Frost Bite.—About four winters ago I was severely frost bitten in my feet, and became quite lame—every succeeding winter brought forth the severity of the disease. I heard of Dr. W. Judkins' ointment last winter, and had it applied—it acted like a charm, and completely cured me in a short time.
ED. D. SHELMERDINE.
Baltimore county, Oct. 2, 1821.

From L. W. Balch, Esq. Counsellor at Law, Frederick, Md.

Mr. C. Herstons—Sir: I deem it proper to state, for the benefit of the public, that, several years since, two of my children were affected with Scald Head of an inveterate character. My family physician, Dr. John T. Wilson of Leesburg, Va. who was very skilful and judicious in his practice, in vain endeavored by every means to effect a cure.—At length Judkins Ointment was applied and the affection was permanently relieved.—Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. P. W. BALCH.

NEW-MARKET, Feb. 21, 1832.

Mr. Herstons—Sir: I bought an article in Baltimore having the name of Judkin's Ointment. I sold some of it that was returned to me, not being good. It is true, it had not your name round the pot, which I now understand is on the genuine article, as made by you. This is to give notice that the public may be guarded against an imposition of the kind. Yours, &c. A. I. BARNEY.

The following will be hereafter attached to each pot—'SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT, (formerly Judkins') made and sold, wholesale and retail, by C. HERSTONS near Frederick, Md.'

N. B. To more fully guard the public, (the proprietor,) C. Herstons' name will appear in his own hand writing, written through the circle outside the ointment pot.

SOLD BY APPOINTMENT, BY
S. H. Buehler, only Agent, Gettysburg,
Adam S. Duncan, - Cash-Town,
Mr. Blythe, - Millers-Town,
Davis & Grover, - Littles-Town
June 9. tf

TRUSSES.—Hull's Improved Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of
S. H. BUEHLER.
May 26. tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flor Sulphur,	" Gamboge,
Cream Tartar,	" Mastic,
Epsom Salts,	" Myrrh,
Glauber do.	" Tragacanth,
Rochelle do.	" Copal,
Sulphate Quinine,	" Ammoniac,
Annatto,	" Sandarac,
Aqua Fortis,	" Scammony,
Camphor,	" Asafœtida,
Calomel,	" Elastic,
Castor Oil,	Gall Aleppo,
Senna,	Isinglass,
Manna,	Ivory Black,
Elixir Paregoric,	Spirits Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol,	Iceland Moss,
Flor Benjoin,	Opium,
Do. Camomile,	Nutmegs,
Fisher's Pills,	Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do.	" Almonds,
Lee's do.	" Aniseed,
Hooper's do.	" Cloves,
Chapman's do.	" Juniper,
Rush's do.	" Lavender,
German do.	" Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball,	" Origanum,
Do. Root,	" Puligi,
Borax,	Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root,	Magnesia,
British Oil,	Lavender Comp.
Antimony,	Jalap,
Tartaric Acid,	Oil Cajaput,
Balsam Peru,	" Seneca,
" Sulphur,	" assafras,
" Tarlington's,	" Bergamot,
Bateman's Drops,	" Lemon,
Opodeldoc,	" Rosemary,
Coccinella,	" Spruce,
Gum Arabic,	" Harleum,
" Benjoin,	" Turpentine,
" Guiacum,	" Worm Seed,
" Shellac,	&c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

PAINT BRUSHES,
GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 19. tf

NO IMPOSITION!

J. WELLER'S VEGETABLE

Rheumatic Compound, and

INDIAN PANACEA.

THOSE who are afflicted with the Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, or Consumption, will find a complete antidote by using the subscriber's incomparable medicine. A test of a number of years has satisfactorily proven the efficacy of this incomparable restorer of health, and has fully justified its introduction before an enlightened public—and does not hesitate to warrant it to answer all the purposes for which it is recommended. The great demand, and number of cures that have been effected by this Vegetable composition, and at the request of several respectable physicians, was the only inducement to bring it before the public. There are two distinct compositions, one for the Rheumatism, and one for Colds, Coughs, Consumptions and diseases generally of the Breast and Lungs.—Annexed are names of a few persons that have been cured.

We the undersigned take great pleasure in announcing to the public that Mr. *J. Weller's RHEUMATIC MEDICINE* is a certain cure for it—and that we have been most violently afflicted with it, and were restored to health in a short time.

Nathan Eyler, Jacob Cover,
Dun'l McHee, Joshua Flaharty,
Elizabeth Coons, T. Fringer,
H. Rouzer, C. Newcomer.

Many more certificates might be obtained from the most respectable persons, but the above named can certify to its virtues—it is useless to say more about its virtues, as the most incredulous can satisfy themselves by a trial of it, and calling at Z. DANNER'S Drug Store, Gettysburg, who is sole Agent for the sale of it. J. WELLERS.
Oct. 20. tf

French Jujube Paste, or

PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, color and form. Its use is altogether convenient: between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humor in the throat and breast; it is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice.

For sale at the Drug Store of
Z. DANNER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 20. tf

SARSAPARILLA.—Carpenter's compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S
Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

MERCURY.—Carpenter's Black Oxyde of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf